

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVIII.—N^o 983.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1805.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

NOTICE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the undersigned has removed from Richmond to Lexington, and that in addition to his former stock, he has just received from Philadelphia, an assortment of fresh and genuine MEDICINES.

Which he is now opening in the house lately occupied by Mr. Solley, and is determined to sell on reasonable terms.

As a practitioner of Medicine and Surgery, he offers his services to the public, and promises fidelity and attention.

8w* Alex. Patrick.

Lex. July 2, 1805

STONE HOUSE NEAR THE MARKET.

GEORGE ANDERSON,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Philadelphia, where he selected, An Elegant and very extensive Assortment of

Merchandise,

which he is now opening, consisting of Groceries, Dry Goods, China and Earthen Ware, Cabinet-makers and Carpenters' Tools. Of all descriptions, and a larger and more general assortment of HARD WARE, than has ever been brought to this place. A great proportion of his goods have been purchased for Cash at Vendue. He is enabled and determined to dispose of them on as low terms (for Cash) as any other store in this town or in the State.

—VIZ—

Elegant Oilcloth
Feathers for ladies' head dresses,
Superb Silver Ornaments, with an assortment of other trimmings.

Also,
Lute strings, Sen-
saws, Perfumers, Pe-
lins and Satins.

Elegant 6 4 Cam-
bric and Jaconet Mus-
lins, plain and figured;
Printed Calicoes,
Chintzes, Moreens,
Durants, Bombaz-
ettes, &c.

Silk and other
Ladies' extra long
silk Gloves & Fans of
every size

6 4 & 7 5 Superfine
and other Cloths—
Cafumers,
Double mill'd Mohr,
Contrasts, striped,
napped and plain.

Trill Linens and
Mullin Shirtings,
Patent Royal Cord,
Velvets, Thickets,
Corduroys & Contri-
tution Cords

Silk Velvets for
Collars,
Tulle-lace & Mar-
seilles-quilted

Striped fields and
Ruff Blankets, Flan-
nels, Baize & Cheeks.
A good assortment
of Damask & Diaper
Table Linen.

Cotton and Wool
Carls
Knives & Forks,
Tea Kettles, &c.

HEMP & TOBACCO.

Delivered at any of the ware houses on the Kentucky river, will be received in payment for the above goods.

TAKE NOTICE.

A CHEAP bargain may be had of this convenient and well situated SEAT FOR WATER WORKS,

with one hundred and five acres of first rate LAND, at the junction of the Town Fork and South Elkhorn,

with a Hemp Mill, Orchards, and other convenient improvements thereon; for which cash or land near Lexington will be preferred in payment, otherwise land in a good neighbourhood will be taken in exchange. For further particulars, en-
quire of Alexander Parker of Lex-
ington, or of the subscriber on the premises.

John Calboon.

Dec. 31, 1804.

Taken up by Giles Hawkins, near Lewis's mill, Jessamine county, a BROWN HORSE.

Judged to be 15 years old, about 14 hands high, a blaze face, three white feet, the left eye out, part of the under lip white; appraised to 25 dollars, this 9th May, 1805.

John Hawkins, J. P.

Elegant Fashionable & Fancy GOODS.

Just received from Philadelphia and now opening by

LEWIS SANDERS,
Lexington,

A very extensive Assortment of Merchandise,

Carefully selected from the best houses in the city, and purchased on such terms as will enable him to sell at very reduced prices for CASH.

Besides the articles generally imported, he has for sale,

Wood's best super-
rior London Cloths
and Cassimeres of all
colors, which are of
a quality rarely to be
had in this country.
Bennet's genuine
Royal Patent Cords
and Cassimeres of dif-
ferent colors.

Ingrain Carpeting,
fashionable colors.
One piece Hair Car-
peting.

Hearth Rugs.
India matting for
summer Carpets.
Very large and el-
egantly ornamented
gilt column framed
Looking Glasses.

Superbly elegant
cut glass Lamps,
[with festoons and
drops] ornamental for
chimney pieces.

Large and elegant
Andirons and Shovel
and Tongs [burnish-
ed].

Superfine large and
newest fashioned Eng-
lish Straw Bonnets.
Most fashionable
colours and newest
patterns Chintzes.

Netted silk shawls.
Elegant triangular
Dumalick o.
6, 7 & 8 square
damask silk shawls.

Laced Cambric
Mullins elegant Ja-
pan do. Fiquet do.
superfine India
Book Mullin

French and Italian
silks, fashionable col-
ors.
Silk velvet & silk
plush of all colours.

THOMAS WALLACE.

Has Imported from Philadelphia, and now o-
peped at his store, opposite the court house,
A Large and Elegant Assortment of

Well Chosen

Merchandise,

Consisting of

28 Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Iron Moungery,

Cutlery &

Saddlery,

China,

Queen's & } Wares.

Glass

All of which were bought unusu-
ally low, and will be sold at the most
reduced prices, for CASH, HEMP,
and Good Inspected CROP TO-
BACCO. For each of those arti-
cles of Produce, a part in Cash will
be given.

Lexington, January 3, 180

24 LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firms
of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz,
Seitz & Johnson, John A. Seitz & Co.,
John Jordan jun. John Jordan junior
& Co. and John & William Jordan, are
requested to come forward immediately
and pay off their respective accounts to
CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly au-
thorized to receive the same. Those
who do not avail themselves of this no-
tice, may rest assured, that indulgence
will not be given beyond the first of
March, when suits will be indiscrimi-
nately instituted.

J. Jordan jr.

N. B.—TOBACCO, HEMP,
and HOGS' LARD, will be received at
the market price, in payment.

J. J.

Lexington, January 28, 1803.

34 Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his
profession of counsel and attorney at law,
in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore
practiced, and in the court of appeals, and
court of the United States, for the Kentucky
district.

He Offers for sale the HOUSE & LOT
which he now occupies.

Lexington, Nov 24, 1805



WILLIAM ROSS,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, late cus-
tomers and the public, that he has
brought from Philadelphia,

Fresh and Fashionable
SHOES OF ALL KINDS,

At his shop, next door to Mr. Keiser, and
nearly opposite the market house; which
he will sell cheap for Cash only. (Viz.)

Men's fine & coarse Shoes,
Boys' fine & coarse ditto,

Ladies' leather, with wooden heels
and Spring heels,

—stuff, with Spring heels,
—Morocco, of all colours,
with Spring heels,

—kid & Morocco, spangled, of
all colours,

—kid Morocco & leather Slip-
pers,

Children's Morocco & leather Jef-
fersons, &c. &c.

With a quantity of
Morocco & kid skins of all colours,

Wax calf skins,
Seal skins,

Wax calf skin boot legs,
Three quarter ditto,

Swarrow ditto,
Cordovan ditto,

And English ben foals.
Which he intends to sell at reduced prices.
If the work rips, he will sew it again gratis.

HOG'S BRISTLES WANTED.

One billing and three pence per
pound will be given in cash, for good,
clean, well combed HOG'S BRIS-
TLES, by the subscriber, at his shop
at the corner of Main Cross street
and Short street, Lexington; where
he continues to carry on

BRUSH MAKING

in all its various branches. Any
person may be supplied with all kinds
of BRUSHES, either wholesale or
retail, at a much lower price than
any heretofore ever sold in Kentuck-
y, and of a better quality than any
brought from Philadelphia. He hopes
it will be the study of every good ci-
tizen to encourage this manufacture.

He still continues carrying on
WINDSOR CHAIR & WHEEL
making as usual.

ROBERT HOLMES.

Lexington, Dec. 4th, 1804.

A valuable tract of LAND for sale
for Cash.

Consisting of 600 acres in the
State of Ohio, situated on the Mian-
di River; the land is of the first qual-
ity, well timbered, a large bottom, on a
small water course called Wolf creek,
that makes through the whole of it; the
land is directly opposite the town of
Dayton; the most remote corner not
more than a mile and a half from the
town; it will be laid off in tracts of 200
acres to suit the purchasers. For terms
apply to Doct. James Wells, of the
town of Dayton, who is legally author-
ized to dispose of the said land—the title
is indisputable.

TO RENT.

The Store Room and front Cellar,
opposite Mr. Bradford's.

19

12 JOHN DOWNING:

RESPECTFULLY informs his
friends and the public in general,
that he continues to keep a house of
ENTERTAINMENT,

in that commodious frame house,
on Main Street, opposite the Court
house, at the sign of

THE BUFFALO,

where he is prepared to accommo-
date Travellers, and others who may
please to call on him, in the best man-
ner. He is well provided with a
variety of the best liquors, his Bed-
ding and other accommodations will
be furnished equal to any in the
Western Country. His Stable is
well supplied with Hay, Oats, and
Corn, and his Office particularly at-
tentive, and careful. Those who
are so obliging as to call on him, may
rest assured that they shall receive
the greatest attention, and every ex-
ertion will be made to make their
situation agreeable. Private par-
ties may be accommodated with a
room undisturbed by the bustle of a
tavern.

Lexington, April 29.

THE GHOST OF OSTRANAN,

For Sale.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Jessamine County, ss.

APRIL CIRCUIT COURT, 1805.

William Caldwell, Complainant.

Against

Leonard Claibourne, Nich-
ols Lewis, & Jno Meaux, } Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Leonard Claibourne
having failed to enter his appearance
herein agreeably to law, and the rules of
this court, and it appearing to their fa-
tisfaction, that he is not an inhabitant
of this Commonwealth, On motion of
the complainant by his counsel, it is or-
dered that the said Leonard Claibourne
do appear here on the third day of our
next July court, and answer the com-
plainant's bill, and that a copy of this
order, be inserted in some one of the
Kentucky prints, according to law.

A Copy Teste.

Saml. H. Woodson. C. J. C. C.

12

28 Vendue Store.

IN order to facilitate the disposal of
the Produce, Manufactures, &c. of
this country, the subscriber will open a
Store in Lexington, for receiving Pro-
duce and Merchandize, &c. for sale by
Vendue.

The Produce of this country will,
doubtless, at no very distant period,
command a price in money. At first
some difficulty will arise, but I am fully
persuaded that in time, by perseverance
the whole of the produce raised in the
vicinity of this town, and on the Ken-
tucky river, may be sold, either for cash
in hand, or for approved endorsed notes.

A small commission will be charged,
and in emergencies, money will be ad-
vanced on Goods or Produce.

If the plan meets with encouragement,
there will be at least one sale every week.

He will also buy and sell shares in
the Kentucky Insurance Company, and
other Securities, on commission.

Insurances will be effected at the In-
surance Office, or by Private Underwri-
ters, by

W. MACBEAN.

Lexington, 3d January, 1805.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on Monday, the 20th
Feb. from the subscriber, living at Ni-
cholasville, Jessamine county, a

Negro Woman, named PEG,
About 25 years of age, large and black,
has a blemish in one eye; she had with
her a variety of clothing, it will there-
fore be impossible to describe her dress.

She formerly belonged to John Parith at
the Cross Plains, and since to Barnett
Moore. It is probable she may have a
forged pass. I will give the above re-
ward and all reasonable charges, to any
person who will take up said negro, and
secure her in any jail, so that I get her
again.

CHARLES CARTER.

May 25, 1805.

NOTICE.

DRS. S. BROWN & E. WAR-
FIELD, continue to practice

EDICINE

in partnership, in Lexington and its
vicinity; Dr. S. BROWN will
continue his residence in the brick
house adjoining Mr. William Lea-
vy's Store—Dr. E. WARFIELD
has removed to the large brick house
formerly the property of Dr. F.
Ridgely, and lately occupied by Mr.
John W. Hunt.

April 4th, 1805.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber in
Lexington, about the first of May,

A BLACK COW,

Near the calling;—Also,
A SMALL WHITE COW,

Which gave milk—neither of which is
marked—Also a small white two year
old STEER, marked with a crop off the
left ear, and a small nick in the under
side of the same. Any person deliver-
ing said cattle to me in Lexington, or
sending me word so that I get them,
shall receive the above reward.

JOHN ELDER.

Lexington, June 18th, 1805.

TAKEN UP

ALEXANDER Duggins, living on Sulphur
Creek, in Washington county. A BAY
HORSE, fifteen hands high, a small star in her
forehead, no brands perceivable, both hind
feet white, a sore on her withers, has a hole
under her eye; appraised to 15 pounds this
27th of April, 1805, before me

Samuel Peters J. P.

TAKEN up by Michael Godard,
living about one and a half miles from
Georgetown, on North Elkhorn, a

BAY HORSE.

four years old, fourteen and a half
hands high, no brand perceivable; ap-
praised to 45 dol-
lars.

3w*

TAKEN UP

ALEXANDER Duggins, living on Sulphur
Creek, in Washington county. A BAY
HORSE, fifteen hands high, a small star in her
forehead, no brands perceivable, both hind
feet white, a sore on her withers, has a hole
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hands high, no brand perceivable; ap-
praised to 45 dol-
lars.

3w*

I WISH TO SELL MY

Plantation; 3

Containing about 175 acres, and
situate about three miles from Lex-
ington—Also,

1000 acres of Land on Licking,

750 do. do. on Floyd's Fork.

450 do. do. on Saven Creek.

And a handsome COACHEE.

For terms apply to

Thomas January.

Clarke County

TAKEN UP

BY Robert Crockett, living near

Harrison's Mill, on Hancock,

ONE SORREL HORSE, eight

years old, branded on the right side

of the neck, shoulder and buttock

thus S; about fifteen hands high,

appraised to £21. April 24th day,

1805.

3w* D. Harrison, J. P. C. C.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS my wife Chloe Crom-
well has eloped from my bed and board,
this is to forewarn all persons whatfoe-
ver from dealing with her for any of
my property, or any produce that grow-
ed on my land, or any of her children,
as I will stand to no bargain of their
making, nor pay no debts of their con-
tracting from the date hereof, as wit-
ness my hand,

Wm. Cromwell.

June 19th, 1805.

3w*

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW
& BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen

with a hot dye, which I will warrant
to stand, or return the money, and on
as reasonable terms as any dyer in
Lexington. I will dye wool a deep
blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD.

At the sign of Dr. Franklin
in the old court-house,
corner of Main & Cross streets,
Lexington.

September 13th, 1805.

N. B. If you want to have your
cotton coloured free from spots, have
your cuts loose.

H. C.

TAKE NOTICE.

To whom it may concern, that all per-
sons whatever, are publicly warned from
taking off Coal, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine,
Planks, Spars, Logs, or working Salt, per-
Caves, or taking any thing whatever, ex-
cept those who live upon the lands, and
them only what corn and meat they make,
upon a certain tract called Carman's patent, be-
ginning on the North Fork, on the left hand side,
going up, of the North Fork of the Three
Forks of Kentucky, above Jacob Miller's,
and running down said river, below and near-
ly opposite to Sturgeon creek, and running
nine miles back in the country; or otherwise
they will be prosecuted with all the severity
that the laws of the United States in the
federal court at Frankfort, (Kentucky) will
permit of.

THOMAS BLAHAVAN.

F. Downing & Co.

TAKE this method of inform-
ing their friends and the public at
large, that they continue the

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING

BUSINESS.

In all its branches: Papering, and
decorating apartments in the most
finished style. They undertake like-
wise Gilding and japanning—Old
waiters &c. japanned anew. They
have added to the above mentioned
branches, that of making new, and
repairing old Looking Glasses. They
have received an elegant assortment
of Gilt Borders, for pictures, or
looking glass frames. They contin-
ue to take shaded and cut profile
likenesses with the physiognotrace.

at their shop, opposite to Mr. Pope's
office; where for the use of persons
living at a remote distance, will be
found, all sorts of paints, ready
ground,

CHARACTER

JAMES MADISON,

SECRETARY OF STATE.

IF real merit gives a decided superiority to the human character, you here see a man who possesses no ordinary claim to such pre-eminence. Without the artificial tinge to greatness, which gives dignity in other countries, he is the *Noble of Nature*, and derives his pure lineage from simple worth.

Perhaps there is no better evidence, that this part of the portrait is correctly drawn, than that Mr. Madison has spent a useful life, without acquiring a single enemy. This is the more extraordinary; because it has been principally devoted to the service of his country, in scenes of difficulty and enterprise, and in councils where passion so frequently overleaps the bounds of modesty and moderation. A phenomenon so rare, is seldom to be seen in any country; but much less could its appearance have been expected in America. Yet, here, amidst the rage of party spirit, beneath whose sway, the humble and the elevated have indiscriminately suffered persecution, like the oak, Mr. Madison seems to have braved the tempest. From his political opponents, he has received that homage, which leaves his fame untouched, and his dignity, unimpaired. This, surely, exhibits an illustrious example of the potency of Virtue in making Prejudice tributary to its charms, and of bearing the soul away captive, against our own will.

Mr. Madison, like his noble friend, the President, was born in an age of great events. Congeniality of education, of sentiment and pursuit, had fitted these great men to shine in the highest sphere of action, amidst those brilliant scenes, which ultimately unfolded the unparalleled genius and dignity of the American character. It is to their immortal honor, that they have never for a moment, deviated from each other in political opinion and friendship; for great men are born to "sway the wilderness of free minds," and should never be separated. Whilst the one devoted his time to a variety of subjects in Literature and Philosophy, the other, principally made the science of Legislation, the study of his life. Let it not be understood, however, that Mr. Madison is deficient in any of that variegated knowledge, which should be acquired, by the statesman, the philosopher and the gentleman. His speeches evince an intimate acquaintance with history and jurisprudence; and his writings bear every impression of sound logic, refined by rhetoric. Besides these more elevated accomplishments, and a correct knowledge of what is commonly called the dead languages, Mr. Madison speaks French with considerable elegance and ease.

The Political Character of this gentleman, shines with distinguished lustre in the annals of this empire. His principles, unfettered by the prejudices of party spirit, emanate from mature deliberation; are equally the offspring of an honest heart, and an intellect that embraces with wonderful perspicuity and precision the whole range of Political Science, and the true genius and interest of his country. To these principles he seems to have adhered, amidst all the revolutions of party, with that calm, undeviating spirit, which could only flow from conscious integrity, and an understanding convinced by reason.

Mr. Madison, like his illustrious friend, was called early into the walks of political life. We see him upon the floor of the Virginia Convention, with those models of eloquence, Henry, Lee, Randolph and Grayson. It was the most august body of collected wisdom, the world had ever seen. The subject of their convocation, was the most sublime and interesting, that ever engaged the attention of a deliberative assembly. It was to decide the destiny of a young empire, that had milled down the fabric of Gothic despotism in the New World, to open an everlasting retreat for the sufferings of the Old. The speeches of Mr. Madison in that assembly, and upon that occasion, will remain the durable memorials of a great mind, unfolding itself and preparing the way, for the distinguished figure which history shall assign to him in the annals of this empire.

In deliberative assemblies, there is surely no man more truly respectable, than Mr. Madison. He conveys to the world a lesson, that wisdom and moderation are congenial plants that delight to flourish in the neighborhood of each other, and should never be separated. As a cool, pointed reasoner, he is among the first orators of the age, to captivate the understanding by convincing it. When he arises to deliver his opinions, a universal silence evinces the attention which his auditory are willing to bestow upon the orator. Yet, Mr. Madison is not one of those boisterous declaimers whose vehemence extorts the silence of admiration; nor does he, like Pitt and Murray, command attention from the expectation of mere amusement. On the contrary, in the oratory of this gentleman, there is no glare, no impassioned theatrical cant to enchain our eyes on the orator; no voice of any great strength to charm by the melody of its tones, or the variety of its modulations. His manner has the air of fatigue; from a hasty constitution, which has been impaired by a life of close application. You neither see the falling tear of Governor Morris to inspire your sympathy, or the blazing dagger of Edmund Burke, dashed in rage before your eyes, to excite the indignation of the soul. Yet he is interesting; and he is so, because you expect from him that profound elucidation of his subject, that lucid arrangement of ideas, and that easy mole

of bringing the understanding and the subject in unison, that we are willing to become wise at the expense of our amusements. Full and majestic, he resembles the profound river, which keeps the even tenor of its way, without noise or foam.

Perhaps there is no man in America whose principles, and whose mode of reasoning from them, are more suitable to a republican cabinet, than those of Mr. Madison. Republics are naturally founded on good sense and virtue. They are philosophic systems; because their elements form an enlightened combination of all the attributes of reason and morality. Corrupt governments, alone, require corrupt modes of thinking, and of action, for the support of their transitory principles. Hence, whilst in a republic, we see Madison as a statesman and orator, appealing to the plain sense of the mind, to combat error, and to enforce right, we sometimes hear the "music of the spheres" from the silver-tongued Chatham, to lull our reason to sleep, in supporting the profligate principles of a British administration. Thus, Mr. Madison would never be able to produce a revolution where all the springs of right reason have been completely worn out, and sacrificed to the effervescence of the passions. He would not be able to appease the storms and convulsions of state by the effect of mere reasoning, as an orator; because in this case, the voice of reason is never heard. He is better prepared to call back the passions of men from their gentle wanderings and deviations to a state of orderly society, to heal the wounds of a sickly constitution, and to establish the empire of reason, upon a firm basis. This point once gained, he doubtless, possesses that superlative capacity which can maintain its existence in security, by the combination of great ability and moderation.

Had Mr. Madison been more eloquent, it is probable that he would have been less profound, and of course, less useful as an American statesman. For although elocution and sound logic are not, perhaps, incompatible with each other, as intellectual attainments, yet they are seldom united in the same person. Few men have appeared in the world where they have been eminently blended in the same mind. Eloquence depends mostly upon native genius; profound research and logical arrangement and delivery, upon capacity, acquired by intense application. The one is the effect of a vivid imagination sporting with all the visible objects in nature; the other of an expanded intelligence, slowly deducing, arranging and combining the component principles of a subject, to produce a whole. The one appeals to the heart, and plays upon the passions; it deals in visions, and spreads a delightful enchantment before the eyes, to take the understanding captive. The other appeals to our reason; and gently taking us by the hand, points out the separate paths of truth and error. Properties so variant, nature, perhaps, never intended should be combined in a very eminent degree. When Tully appeared in the forum, his countrymen considered him to be the greatest man in the world. He seemed to stand upon the earth, and reach the Heavens. When he quit the hall of the senate for the groves of the academy, to cultivate philosophy, Tully was a fool. He dwindled into a dwarf. Hence it will appear, that Mr. Madison possesses that kind of mind, which is most suitable to the plain, simple and self-evident principles of a Republican Government. Such, in every respect, is the illustrious JEFFERSON, whose administration has given a degree of elevation to the American character, which it had never before attained.

Under the administration of George Washington, Mr. Madison was a member of Congress from the state of Virginia. During that period, British aggression on the high seas, and British principles in America, had almost ruined our foreign commerce. The federal faction in Congress, composed of bad men, and governed by worse political tenets, had become omnipotent in the councils of the day. The republican party made every effort to save the country from the influence of counter-revolutionary principles; but the struggle only served to shew its own impotence to the eyes of the world, and to excite the derision of the triumphant faction. It was in the midst of these conflicting scenes, that Mr. Madison excelled himself. He appeared like the Genius of America, struggling in the midst of her enemies, to save once more her darling country, from the grasp of Despotism. He introduced his celebrated motion to lay an embargo upon the American commerce. Had this motion been succeeded by a law for the purpose, it would have effectually put an end to spoliation, and extorted from Great-Britain the language of concession. This would have been urged by the clamours of five millions of merchants, and mechanics, whose existence was known to depend, principally, upon the American commerce for support. This motion, calculated to produce an effect, by which the states might have made a commercial treaty on their own terms, was negatived. The faction added an additional sprig of laurel to its triumph. Jay was dispatched to England with the emblem of Peace, plucked, not from the flowery olive, but from the mournful cypress, for it was the symbol of dishonor to the nation who sent it. In the mean time, millions were added to the list of commercial spoliation. The savage war whoop, mingling with the groans of our suffering people, was heard along the shore.

Jay made a treaty in time, it is true. It put an end to British spoliation, and the Indian war ceased as soon as the Tories were driven from within our limits. But what was the treasury suffered from that very treaty? The loss of millions! and the nation sustained much more dishonor, than should have been sacrificed, for as many millions more.

The Political Principles that produced this dire arrangement of right reason, have passed away forever. They will

long exist in the memory of the nation, only to be reprobated. The prime agent in these unallowable transactions, where is he? Fallen from the dignity of an American Patriot, we see him enveloped in solitude, setting on the ruins of his reputation. Succeeded by a more congenial system, the empire feels itself moving on with majestic strides, under the administration of Jefferson, to the attainment of every national blessing. As soon as this great man was placed in the chair of the Presidency, Mr. Madison became Secretary of State; an office for which he is eminently suited, and which he now fills with a dignity and lustre peculiar to himself. No man, perhaps, ever had a more exalted opinion of another, than Jefferson entertains for the subject of this portrait. Natives of the same state, pursuing in academic shades, the same routine of studies, congenial in sentiment, and equally alive to the transcendent merit of each other, we now see them together filling the first offices of the government, the blessing of the people, and the ornament of that country, which they have eminently contributed to render happy by their principles and talents.

It is within the pale of domestic retirement, that the soul of a good man shines with peculiar lustre. Let us pursue Mr. Madison, descending from his avocations in the service of his country, to the walks of social life. Here we shall perceive the true republican in principle, the accomplished gentleman and social companion, from native goodness of heart. Wife, moral, discreet and diffident of himself, too merciful to let fall a single epithet of satire or contempt to wound your feelings, you are placed in the presence of Madison, and you are happy. So pleasing a combination of good qualities, could only have resulted from a most comprehensive mind; and are the offspring of a heart, which Cheltenham never possessed.

We here leave the subject of this portrait. It is said he is to be the successor of his illustrious friend, in the Presidential Chair. Happy country! if your beneficent genius shall lead you to commit to the plastic hand of Madison, the glorious work, which Jefferson has begun.

From the Windham Herald.

Mansfield, (Connecticut,) March 4, 1805.

Mr. BRYNE,

By publishing in your paper the following account of the manufacture of silk, you will oblige a number of your readers.

The culture of the white mulberry trees was begun in this town more than thirty years since, by Messrs. Hanks & Aspinwell, who became possessed of that ardent which bordered on enthusiasm for the raising of silk. This was produced by reading the late celebrated doctor Elliot's small treatise on the field of husbandry. No pains were thought too much by them, to accomplish the objects of their wishes; voyages to Long Island were made, and journeys to the western parts of this state, until after several unsuccessful attempts, they procured the seed of the so much desired tree. A nursery was sown or planted, from which many young trees were taken and set out on land favourable for their growth.

As this is luxuriant in its growth, and soon produces fruit, other nurseries were sown, and about the time that the legislature gave a bounty upon the raising of raw silk, and afterwards a further encouragement for setting out and cultivating the mulberry tree, there was about 180 lbs. weight of silk, produced in the town. This encouraged a number of persons to petition the General assembly for an act of incorporation, and they and their associates were made a body corporate and politic with ample powers, and an exemption from taxation for twelve years, for any works or machinery necessary to carry on the business. No advantage of this charter was had by the incorporation as no skillful workmen could be procured. The business, however, was continued with ardor, the state bounties or premiums were discontinued. It was long before the knowledge of the best method of finding and ordering the silk worms was obtained, and of reeling and spinning the silk, all of which has now become familiar. The business has been progressing, and the last year, (1804) there has been raised in this town, between twelve and thirteen hundred pounds weight of well dried raw silk, every pound of which, when made into sewing silk, is worth about seven dollars, and finds a ready market at Boston, Providence &c. It is sometimes sold near home, partly for money, and for such necessities and ornaments, as muslin, or would be had if not procured in this way. Was the silk made in this town manufactured into the several fabrics in common use, every one may judge as well as I, how large a district it would supply.

This silk, for strength and durability is far preferable to any imported from Asia, &c. and may be in this state raised to almost any given quantity, without injury to agricultural interest, as the business is performed chiefly by women and children, without expence to the husbandman in labor, or any other way, except to keep the good ladies, their daughters and maids, a little busier than ordinary for two or three weeks, during which time, it must be confessed, they have a laborious task.

The writer believes it will at some future time be a subject of legislative and perhaps national consideration, whether we shall find all our solid coin a great risk and hazard, six thousand miles to purchase articles that may be raised and manufactured at home, even for exportation.

Destruction of Detroit.

VINCENNES, June 26, 1805.

The following letter from the agent of the public stores at Detroit,

to his Excellency Governor Harrison, was politely handed for publication. Detroit, June 24, 1805.

SIR,

I HAVE the painful task to inform you of the entire conflagration of the town of Detroit. About 10 o'clock, on Tuesday last a stable immediately opposite the Factory was discovered on fire;--the first information I had of it, was, the flames bursting in through the doors and windows of the house, I immediately gave the alarm, and with great exertions saved my papers, and about two thirds of the goods in the factory, my private property was entirely consumed. In less than a hours the whole town was in flames, and before three o'clock not a vestige of a house was (except the chimneys) visible within the limits of Detroit. The citadel and military stores were entirely consumed, and the furniture belonging to the estate of col. Hamtramck, shared nearly the same fate, the China is the only thing I can mention to the contrary.

I have removed the factory goods to the ship yard, and am now fixing a place to arrange them for disposal, agreeably to the original intention of the establishment, and I will forward a statement of the loss that has been sustained. The situation of the inhabitants is deplorable beyond description; dependent, want and misery is the situation of the former inhabitants of the town of Detroit. Provisions are furnished by contributions, but houses cannot be obtained.

Mr. Dodemead, lives in a corner of the public store house, at the shipyard. Mr. Donovan, with his family have gone to Sandwich, and Mr. Ondrian, with many others, occupy the small houses below Mr. Mays, a number of families are scattered on the commons without any protection or shelter.

I have been very much bruised and hurt by my exertions to save property, my right arm particularly is so much swollen that I can hardly hold the pen to write these few lines, and my mind is equally affected with the distressing scenes I have witnessed for the last three days.

I am sir,

Your obedient servt.

ROBERT MUNRO.

In addition to the above, we have the following:

The distress and confusion we have experienced, for these two days past has deranged every species of business. The town of Detroit exists no longer. It was reduced to ashes upon the 11th inst. the fire broke out in a stable in the western part of the town, about half past 9 in the morning, and raged to that degree, that not one dwelling house was standing within the pickets by one o'clock, P. M. notwithstanding it was light and blew from the west, and Mr. McIntosh and Mav's house &c. was to windward, yet they could not be saved, the loss is immense; and I fear from the want of resources, irreparable. I am among the few who from our situation were able to save our moveable effects. No lives were lost, I believe. History does not furnish so complete a ruin happening by accident and in so short a space of time. All in amazement and confusion. What measures will be finally pursued is not yet determined.

BALTIMORE, June 14

Under the Paris head of April 9 we observed a statement of the votes returned from 112 departments of the French IMPERIAL REPUBLIC, respecting the hereditary succession of the family of the emperor, to the imperial dignity. In order to prove how VERY happy and well satisfied the French people are with their legal monarch, it needs but be stated that fourteen whole departments voted unanimously, in favor of Imperial Bonny's proposition, and the other departments 88 in number, only produced 2569 revolutionists, who had the hardihood to oppose him. Ingrates, that they are; who, not satisfied with the glory his Imperial majesty has united with the French name, dared withhold their mite from him, when nearly a millions of liege subjects hailed him, with loud acclamations of joy, as their sovereign lord.

The votes according to the Paris papers from 112 departments stood thus--

In favor	3,521,694 !!
Against	2,569 !!

BOSTON, June 19.

By Capt. McCully, from Amsterdam, we have received from our correspondents there papers to the 1st of May; the latest from that quarter.

The New *Regime of Holland* was going peaceably into operation. The question for declaring His Excellency R. J. Schimmelpenninck, Pensionary of the Batavian Republic, had been voted on, in all the departments. The number of yeas was 14093. Nays 136; but as those who did not vote, were considered to be in favor of the new form of government; the numbers have been declared as follows:

For the new form,	353,186
Against it,	136

Majority,	353,050
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The Grand Pensionary assumed his functions the 29th April. The Batavian Legislative Assembly was dissolved and their High-Mightinesses the new assembly are to be filed, were to be installed the 13th May.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.

From New-York Papers of Saturday last. The schooner Roger William, Captain Brown, arrived yesterday in 14 days from

St. Bartholomews. By her we have positive information of the arrival at Barbadoes of a British fleet of 13 sail of the line, under the command of Rear Admiral Sir R. Bickerton. Lord Nelson, who commanded the above squadron off Toulon, had gone home in consequence of ill health.

Sir Richard Bickerton was a rear admiral under Nelson, and is on board the Royal Sovereign of 100 guns.

We have also information, that another French squadron of 14 sail of the line, had arrived at Martinique, two of which had gone to Gaudaloupe. It was said their first object would be Antigua and Trinidad.

Captain Thompson, of the brig Horatio, in 15 days from St. Croix, confirms the above news, except, that the intelligence at St. Croix, was, that a British fleet of 17 sail of the line, had arrived off St. Lucia;--and that an additional French Squadron of 12 sail of the line, &c. had arrived, at Martinique. This Captain Thompson had from an American merchant at St. Croix, the day before he sailed, and it was believed there.

We have seen a letter from Lisbon of the 2d of May, stating there were 12 sail of the line at Ferrol, ready for sea, with troops on board.

Captain Fowler, of the schooner *Maner*, arrived yesterday from Martinique, sailed from thence the 18 June--at which time no French fleet had arrived, as reported by Captain Brown, from St. Bartholomews.

BALTIMORE, June 24.

The two bomb ketches, for the Mediterranean service, lying at the navy yard in Charlestown, (Mass.) under the direction of Commodore Preble, will be ready for sea in the course of a week, and immediately proceed to join our squadron there. They are to be commanded by Lieutenants *Louis* and *M. Neil*.--One of them the *Vengeance*, was launched of the 18th inst. the other is the *Swift*, and will be launched in a few days.

Captain DeLais, who arrived at New York on Monday from Lisbon, is the bearer of dispatches to government.

Captain D. informs that the French and Spanish fleets doubled Cape St. Vincent on the 23d of April and it was supposed they had gone to the northward, but no correct information had been received of their destination. On the third of May the only two British pickets were dispatched from Lisbon to inform admiral Craig in the Channel, of the movements of the French and Spanish fleets. On the 2d of May, 40 sail of British transports, conveyed by two men of war and four frigates, anchored in Cascais Bay, a little to the southward of the Rock of Lisbon; they are a part of the expedition that sailed under the command of Sir J. Craig, bound for Gibraltar and Malta, with troops for the garrison. On the 8th of May, captain D. left the mouth of the river, and saw the fleet of transports crossing the bar, bound to Lisbon Roads.

Capt. D. further informs, that a war was shortly expected to take place between Portugal and France.

FROM THE LONDON PHILOSOPHICAL MAGAZINE.

AN ESSAY ON LONGEVITY.

By Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, Bart.

INTRODUCTION.

THE means of preserving health, and of attaining great age, are subjects which seem to be well entitled to the peculiar attention of every thinking man. In regard to the former, there is no question: the pleasure that arises from the possession of health, and the distress which sickness occasions, are perpetual mementos that health cannot be neglected. But as to the latter, the propriety of aspiring to long life has been doubted; and it is said, after a person has lived for 50 or 60 years, and has fulfilled his duties as a man, that he had better retire to make way for others, and that the sooner he quits these sublunary scenes the better. Such sentiments, however, ought not to be indulged. If persons lived only for themselves, and for the gratification of their own passions, and to prom to their own interests alone, this might be the case. But if we live as we ought to do, to promote the happiness of others as well as our own, and if by living long we can be of more service, from the knowledge which greater experience and longer observation must necessarily furnish, the result is, that we ought to live as long as we have health and strength to perform good actions to others, and that the power of doing good ought to be the proper limit by which our wishes for existence ought to be bounded; nor ought it to be admitted, that there is an evident and necessary connection between good health and longevity, as it is impossible to possess the one, without its contributing to the enjoyment of the other.

In sketching out some observations on this important subject, it is my intention to state, 1. The circumstances which tend to promote longevity. 2. The rules which have been adopted by those who have attained great age. 3. The

peculiar description of countries most remarkable for long life. And 4. To add some tables of longevity and the duration of human life.

I. Circumstances tending to promote Longevity.
The circumstances tending to promote longevity, may be considered under the following general heads: 1. Climate. 2. Form of the individual. 3. Parentage. 4. Natural disposition. 5. Situation in life. 6. Professions. 7. Exercise or labour. 8. Connubial connections. 9. Sex. And 10. Renewal of age.

1. **Climate.**—In the first place, climate seems to be of considerable importance; and it may be laid down as a general rule, that the moderate, or even the coldest climates, are the most favorable to long life. Heat seems to relax and enfeeble, cold to strengthen and brace the human frame. The diet also of hot countries is not so nourishing as that of cold; and there is in general a greater disposition, and greater opportunities to indulge in various excesses in the former than in the latter. But if the climate be cool, a rainy atmosphere seems to be less unfavorable to longevity than could well be imagined; for Ireland, which is a wet country, boasts of a great number of old people. And a very large proportion of the aged who have lived in England and Scotland, have resided in the Western, and consequently, the rainiest counties in the island.

2. **Form.**—The next circumstances to be considered is, the form and size of the individual. It is generally admitted, that persons of a compact shape, and of a moderate stature, are the most likely to live long. Height often originates from the disproportioned growth of some particular part of the body, which necessarily has a tendency to engender weakness and disease. Tall persons are apt to acquire a habit of stooping, which contracts the chest and is a great enemy to free respiration; whereas the short-sized find little difficulty in keeping themselves erect, and are naturally much more active, by which the animal functions are retained in a state of much greater perfection. The only disadvantage attending a short stature is, that it is frequently accompanied with corpulence, which is rather unfavorable to long life.

3. **Parentage.**—Being born of healthy parents, and exempted from hereditary disease, are circumstances evidently favorable to longevity. A puny frame, like Cornaro's, may, by the greatest care, and anxiety, be preserved in existence; but those who inherit health and strength, and are born with robust constitutions, can alone expect not only to live long, but to enjoy the pleasures and comforts of life, whilst they continue to possess it.

4. **Natural disposition.**—Longevity also seems to depend much upon good temper, mixed at the same time with cheerfulness of disposition or good spirits. Neither the irascible, nor the phlegmatic, nor the melancholic, nor the nervous, can be expected to live long. Even those who suffer their strength and spirits to be exhausted by severe study, or other mental exertions, seldom reach great age. In the long list of 1712 persons, who lived about a century, Pontenelle (who did not quite reach 100 years,) is the only author of any note; and his great age is ascribed to the tranquillity of his temper, and that liveliness of spirits for which he was much distinguished; for he retained to the last the youth of old age, as the French happily express it.

5. **Situation in life.**—It is commonly observed, that it is not the rich and great, nor those who depend on medicines, who become old, but such as use much exercise, are exposed to the fresh air, and whose food is plain and moderate. And it is certain that persons of hard description, in general, stand the best chance of living long. At the same time, though instances of old age in great and noble personages are not often to be met with, yet they

* In cold countries, live more upon animal, in hot countries, upon vegetable food, and fruits. A judicious use of both is the best plan to pursue; but of the animal food is the most nourishing.

* Moisture, it would appear, is prejudicial to health, if it does not affect the purity of the air. Even stagnant water, if in bogs and morasses, is not unwholesome, if the water, by the stridency of the peat, is prevented from becoming putrid. Lincolshire, and several of the marshy counties of England, can produce a number of instances of great age, but probably they were from the moi elevated parts of these districts.

* Hence the great age to which many of the French nobility lived, particularly those the regency of Orleans.

* See Easton on Human Longevity, Introduction, p. xi.

may be as many, in proportion to the smaller number of such persons, as those in the lower, but more numerous classes of society. Nor is there any thing inconsistent in power, rank or wealth, being accompanied with a long period of existence, provided other circumstances are favorable to longevity.

To be continued.

(BY AUTHORITY)

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act, intitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the same terms of credit, which are granted by law, for the payment of duties on articles the produce of the West Indies, and no other, shall be allowed on goods, wares and merchandise, imported by sea into the United States, from all foreign ports and Islands, lying north of the Equator, and situated on the eastern shores of America, or in its adjacent seas, bays, and gulfs.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any ship or vessel to proceed with any goods, wares, or merchandise, brought in her, and which shall in the manifest delivered to the collector of the customs, be reported as destined or intended for any foreign port or place, from the district within which such ship or vessel shall first arrive to such foreign port or place, without paying or securing the payment of any duties upon such goods, wares and merchandise, as shall be actually re-exported in the said ship or vessel: Provided, that such manifest so declaring to re-export such goods, wares or merchandise, shall be delivered to such collector within forty-eight hours after the arrival of such ship or vessel. And, Provided also, that the master or commander of such ship or vessel, shall give bond as required by the thirty second section of the act entitled "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

NATHL. MAQON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives

A. BURR,

Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

February 22, 1805.

Approved,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Making further appropriation for carrying into effect the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a sum not exceeding seventy thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid under the direction of the President of the United States, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying into effect the seventh article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between his Britannic Majesty, and the United States of America.

NATHL. MAQON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives

A. BURR,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

November 24, 1804.—Approved,

TH: JEFFERSON.

BROWN, HART & Co.

With a contract for

A Quantity of POT-ASH,

To be delivered monthly, for 12 months.

THIRTY DOLLARS AWARD.

RUN off from the subscriber, living in Frederick county, Virginia, about eleven months ago, a Mulatto fellow named

BOB,

aged about forty-eight years, five feet, eight or nine inches high, a blacksmith by trade, has a scar on his head about the size of a dollar or rather larger, which is not covered with hair; he is extremely fond of liquor, and insolent when drunk; was purchased of Mr. James Ware, near Lexington, Kentucky, about twelve years ago, and taken to Virginia.—He has no doubt obtained a pass from some worthless person, as he could not have got to Kentucky without one. Any person taking the said fellow and securing him in any jail, or delivering him to Mr. Wilson in Lexington, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

JAMES HEARD.

May 1st, 1805.

THE SUBSCRIBER

In addition to his former Advertisement, has just received, a variety of seasonable and assorted, Fresh

GOODS,

VIZ.—Irish Linens, Lutefiskings, Umbrellas, Silk Hoes and Gloves assorted, &c. All coloured Hankens, and Cotton Goods of most descriptions.—A quantity of Saddlery, with other articles in the Hard ware line.—Wines and Spirits assorted with Groceries, window Glass, Iron, Steel, Pennsylvania Cast-ings, &c. &c. Which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for CASH.

Elijah W. Craig.

Taken up by Martin Adams, on 2nd run, an

Iron Gray Filley, about two years old, neither marked nor branded. Also a

Dark Bay Horse Colt, vit. 4 in the forehead, no brand perceptible. Raised to 40 dollars.

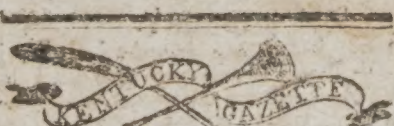
Sam. M. A. G.

Merced, April 18, 1805.

A Lively young

NEGRO WOMAN

For Sal.—Enquire of the Printer.



"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, JULY 16, 1805.

A HINT.

The Editor of the Kentucky Gazette was never more in want of money than at present.

DIED.—Yesterday morning in this town, at an advanced age, Mrs. ANN HENRY. The death of this lady was occasioned by a cancer in her face, with which she has suffered greatly for several years.

Some time during the last spring, it was announced, that a combination of the Indian tribes east of the Mississippi, had been formed against the Osages, or Wabash, up the Missouri. Since that period, the account of this expedition has been doubted. We have now to inform our readers, that the intelligence has recently been confirmed by a Chickasaw Indian, who, with his companion, was in Lexington a few weeks past. He says, that not only his own nation have actually sent forward their warriors, but that the Cherokee, Chickasaw and all the other tribes to the north had started on the expedition.-----Correspondent. Ind. Gaz.

We have just been informed by a gentleman who had been in company with another immediately from Big Sandy, that some days ago 15 men had been apprehended in Floyd county, it is said by a Major Boyd, charged with coining and passing base coin, that a guard of 15 men had been placed over them, all of whom, it appears, must have been concerned, as the whole of them have made their escape. Several materials for the purpose of coining, have been discovered, which had been concealed. There are a number of others suspected, who have hitherto borne a good character. As we are not fully acquainted with the business, a communication from some person who is, would be acknowledged. K. Herald.

Robert Patterson, Esq. Professor of Mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania, is appointed by the President of the U. S. to succeed Mr. Roudinot as Director of the Mint.

The Senate of Massachusetts has unanimously resolved, to reject the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which originated in the Legislature of Kentucky, and was recommended for a doption by the Assembly of Pennsylvania. The amendment proposed was—To exclude from the judicial power of the United States, controversies between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants from different States, and between citizens of a State, and citizens or subjects of a foreign State.

A society has lately been established at Berlin, for the purpose of sending missionaries to Africa to propagate the Christian knowledge amongst the negroes.---Scotch pip.

We have nothing new by the ship Thursday, from Gaudaloupe [arrived at New-York on Sunday] except that it is stated by the French passengers in her, that the French government have sent out this naval force without even trusting the commander in chief with the secret of its ultimate destination. When they sailed from Toulon, their orders were to proceed to Martinico—and so on; so that the Admiral himself does not know where he is going, after he leaves Martinique, till he reaches the place to which he is ordered.—N. Y. Gazette.

DETROIT BURN.

Mr. Brown who lately returned from Fort Wayne, informs, that before he left that place, an express arrived there from Detroit, with intelligence, that that place was totally destroyed by fire, on the 11th ultimo—that in three hours after the fire was discovered, the whole town was in ashes, and that the inhabitants saved but very little of their property. The fire was communicated by a person taking a lighted pipe into a stable.—The amount of property lost is not ascertained. Cincinnati paper.

On Saturday last, a negro belonging to Col. Sandford of Kentucky, whilst he was reaping, took a draught of cold water, which he chilled him, as to occasion his death within an hour after. ib.

PLYMOUTH, (Mass.) June 18.

Arrived for Union, Holmes, Fr-

gueira, 47 days. May 6. in lat 41, 10, long 22, spoke a British fleet from Portsmouth for the West-Indies, consisting of 23 ships, a brig, and a few transports. An officer informed, that they were the third fleet which was in pursuit of the French and Cadiz squadrons.

Boaton, June 21.

Capt. Dyer, who arrived yesterday from Malaga and Gibraltar, left the latter place April 26—17 days after the Toulon fleet had passed. A cutter had arrived which met with Lord Nelson's fleet proceeding towards Egypt, to look for the Frenchmen.

ANOTHER FLEET.—A gentleman from providence, last evening informs, that a vessel had just arrived from Martinique, the captain of which reported, that 10 days after he sailed from Martinique, he fell in with a fleet from France, of 7 sail, bound to the West-Indies.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27th.

The following article, which we find in the New-York Gazette of yesterday, changes very materially the aspect of affairs in the West Indies. It would now seem that the various accounts which we have had, of the appearance of British fleets in those seas have originated in misinformation: unless indeed they have bore down for Jamaica, that island being the principal object of the French. Accounts from St. Kitts, per the Nancy, agree with the following, in stating, that the fleets had left Martinique, and proceeded against Antigua.

Late from Martinique,

By the brig Actrel, capt. Tinker, arrived last night in 16 days from Martinique, we learn, that the French and Spanish squadrons left that place the 5th instant for Guadalupe, where they arrived, and sailed again the 8th, bound to Antigua. Two French frigates had arrived at Martinique, and reported that they sailed from Ferrol in company with a French and Spanish fleet of 15 sail of the line, with frigates, transports, and troops on board, bound to that place. The above frigates parted from the fleet in a gale of wind. In going out of Guadalupe, the combined fleets captured a British ship of 30 guns. No accounts had been received at Martinique of the arrival of a British naval force to windward, as before reported.

Boat N. June 24.

Capt. Trefthen, arrived at the quarantine ground, on Saturday last, from Basseterre, 32 days, informs, that on the 29th May, two French 74 gun ships arrived at Basseterre, from Rochefort, which sailed from thence in company with 5 other ships; and that the two ships, above mentioned, sailed from thence on the 2 June, to join the grand fleet, at Trinidad, where it was presumed they had gone. Capt. Trefthen further informs, that the British Packet Earl of Leicester, was captured about 60 leagues to the westward of Barbadoes, by a French privateer, and sent into Guadalupe.

From the above intelligence, it appears, that the reinforcement has arrived from France, for the purpose of joining the French and Spanish fleets; that the period of commencing its contemplated operations against the British colonies was about the 1st June; and that Trinidad was marked out as the first object of their predatory speculation.

Other accounts from the West Indies, to the 30th May, state, that from the dispositions which have been made by the combined squadron, it was probable they would direct their first operations, not only against Jamaica, but St. Kitts and St. Vincents. No mention is made of their designing an attempt against Jamaica; which is known to be well fortified, and would be gallantly and ably defended. These accounts also confirm the report, that the troops on board the Spanish fleet were in a very sickly condition.

Our readers will have seen, that we have all along discredited the reports, that Lord Nelson had passed into the Atlantic Ocean, in pursuit of the Toulon fleet. It is now confirmed, by Capt. Dyer, from Gibraltar, that he (Nelson) had not passed the Straights, the 25th April, seventeen days after the French passed; but that a cutter had arrived, which met his Lordship's fleet proceeding towards Egypt. When Lord Nelson was informed of the sailing of the Toulon fleet, part of his squadron was at Malta, which place, it is highly probable he was proceeding to join them; and there ascertain from his numerous cruizers whether the French had proceeded for Egypt;—after which he would sail for the Straights.—This could not be effected, under thirty days; the probability, therefore, is that he did not arrive at Gibraltar until late in May.

We do not learn that any papers have been received, by the arrival of the Hibernia, Capt. Smithwick, at Demeritscotta, in 25 days from Liverpool. He informs, that there was an embargo on all British ships throughout England and Ireland, the 10th May.

NEW-YORK, June 26.

Capt. Tinker, of the brig Actrel, in 16 days from Martinique, arrived in this city at a late hour last evening. His

intelligence from that quarter is eight days later than any thing before received. No account of the arrival of the British fleet at Barbadoes had been received; a circumstance rather wonderful, as there was a constant communication between that island and Martinique, by means of neutral vessels. The French fleet sailed four days before Capt. T. for Guadalupe; and had proceeded from thence, as was supposed, against Antigua. The Ferrol fleet had not arrived.

Captain Butler, from Norfolk, has favored us with papers to the 10th inst. Capt. Garrow, of the ship Dart, arrived at Norfolk from Martinique, informs, that there were on board the French and Spanish squadrons 12,000 troops, three thousand of whom were landed, which were replaced by the same number from the garrison; and that before he sailed, accounts were received of the garrison at the Diamond Rock, consisting of about 150 men, capitulated to a French frigate and corvette, after a siege of three days.

COACH MAKING

BY

WYATT & REDD.

On Main Street, above Mr. Wilson's Tavern, Lexington, (K.)

Three or Four APPRENTICES Wanted.

GENTLEMEN binding their sons to the above business, may depend on every pains being taken to improve their morals, as well as to instruct them in a genteel and profitable trade. No youth will be taken for a shorter time than five years, and his cloathing found for the three first, and well recommended.

This business is carried on in all its various branches, on a very extensive scale; and they pledge themselves to make good any defect in their work, gratis.
July 16, 1805. 5m.

Coach Making.

THE Subscriber informs his friends in particular, and the public in general, that he carries on the above business, in all its various branches, at his shop, on Main Cross Street, nearly opposite Mr. Robert Holmes's; where every article in his business may be had on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

Richard Asbron.

Lexington, July 16, 1805. 3n

NOTICE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, made to us by Robert B. Morton, for the purpose of securing to David Davis, a certain sum of money, will be exposed to sale, on the 3rd day of September next, two hundred and 45 acres of Land, with the Mills, Distilleries, and other appurtenances, lately in the occupation of the said Morton. The said property is situated on the North fork of Licking, in the county of Marion, and equal in value, to most mills in the State. The title will be on the premises, and will be made for cash.

Thomas Marshall, } Trustees.

Basil Duke, }

Washington, July 13, 1805. 6v

THE Subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of good Merchantable

Whiskey,

for which Cash and Merchandize will be given.

Leavy & Gatewood.

July 1805. 2w

MONTGOMERY Circuit Court, July

Term, 1805.

Christian Keener, Complainant,

AGAINST

John Hawkins, Backel

Heyden, John Dupuy,

Henry Payne, Henry

Young, John Fowler,

James Gray & Bazil

Holmes,

THE Defendants James Gray,

and Bazil Holmes, and Henry

Young, not having entered the appearance, according to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, On the motion of the complainant by Geo. M. Bibb, his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next October court, and answer the complainant's Bill, or that the same will be taken for confessed—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, for two months successively.

A Copy Teste,

Micajah Harrison, C. C.

JOHN LOWRY,

HAS for sale, a quantity of

BEAVER FUR,

at his Hat Manufactory, on Main cross

Street, Lexington 12 1/2

July 15, 1805. 6w

TAKEN up by Thomas Reyn-

olds, living in Jefferson county,

at Curd's Ferry; a

BLUE ROAN HORSE,

fifteen years old; both ears slit, a little

white on both hind feet, branded on the

near buttock, thus 12 crest fallen, and

several Saddle spots, appraised to

five pounds; given under my hand this

9th day of March 1805.

John Lowry, J. C.



"TO SPAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."
For the Kentucky Gazette.

TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE
GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON.

IN these still moments when the unfet'd mind,
Leaves each low thought of selfish care behind;
A while sequester'd from the world's gay crowd,
A Youth at Freedom's hallow'd altar bow'd;
Then shot unseen, to where in solemn clay,
Ador'd, O! WASHINGTON! thy glorious reli-
quiesces lay:
To mourn thy shade, to muse upon thy dust,
Invoke thy name, and clasp thy honor'd bust;
Hail then heric'd whose Godlike labours claim,
In Columbian breasts, a never ending flame:
Blest Patriot General, at whose firm command,
Corruption dropp'd her mercenary hand,
And vict'ry spread her wings from East to West:

O'er hosts that triumph'd at thy bold behest.
To fire thy country's hopes, or hush her fears,
Thy plans of glory charm'd her senses' ears;
Not with more force, nor with sublimer rage,
The impetuous Greek, awak'd a sleeping age,
Each sterling period with conviction fraught,
Blaz'd with a bright magnificence of thought,
Confusion heard, and from her council fled,
Astonish'd ignorance blush'd, and hid her head;
From me, a Muse unknown, accept a tear,
Borne it in melancholy pomp along,
Nor mimic stone confess'd thee to the throng,
These lonely sorrows, in the sacred shade;
Had this their solitary tribute paid,
When liberty deplored her darling son,
Thy death confirm'd the praise thy life had won:
Even while thy accents had each bosom glow,
Each bosom boding the disastrous blow,
Thine thine now claim'd forever by the Skies,
Glorious to perish in sad Columbia's eyes.
To the last groan while death upl'd his dart,
Columbia's fate, had occupied thy heart;
That breast fair freedom thou so oft hast fired,
For thee thus spent its ardour thus expired,
Vain mortals! that lecture from the tomb,
May teach the soul, to startle at its doom,
The weak intimate, the wise disgust;
We learn a nobler lesson from thy dust.
To mark at pain, the fear of death to brave,
Survive by virtuous fame and dignify the grave,
What I tho' no more we hear thy thunders fly,
No more behold the lightning of thine eye;
Admire no more thy martial strain,
Still some immortal portion may remain:
Still in each patriot breast thy image dwell,
Inspire the Roman thought, the dead impell,
And tho' thy voice be mute at Heaven's com-
mand;
Thy spirit live to animate the land.

* Demosthenes.

"TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR"

A Lady of about fourscore, was visited by a Gentleman, who was brother to Deacon Stone; the Old Lady mistaking him for his brother, accosted him by the title of Deacon; you are mistaken, madam (says a bye stander) for this is not Deacon Stone, but his brother. Well replied the Old Lady, there are bricks so much alike that we cannot distinguish them apart, and why not Stones?

A Gentleman by the name of Barry, in one of the Northern States, made a public and political Speech, in which he spoke very loud and lengthy. One of the company, not being pleased with the harangue, observed that an empty Barrel always made the greatest sound.

THE DROPSY CURED.
A person who was prodigiously swelled with this disorder, put a large cup full of bohea tea into a tea pot, steeped it, and drank the liquor by degrees, and eat all the tea leaves, in the course of the forenoon. The same experiment was tried in the afternoon, and for the two succeeding days. On the second day the water began to decrease by natural evacuations, and on the third day it was totally dissipated. (Providence Gazette.)

FOR SALE.

A Negro Woman,
With TWO CHILDREN; she is about 25 years of age, of good character.—One of the children is a girl six years of age; the other a boy nearly three years old. All very likely. A good riding horse will be taken in part payment. For terms apply to the subscriber, near the forks of Elkhorn.

ROBERT SMITHER.
July 8, 1805.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.
STR YED from the subscriber, living in Scott county, near George town, on Monday the first day of July; a

BLACK HORSE.
Living seven years old, about sixteen hands high, four white feet, has his mane cut off close behind his ears, shod behind, and has a small lump on his withers, occasioned by the hurt of a Saddle.

ALSO.
A SORREL MARE.
about fourteen years old, about fourteen hands, and a half high, limps in her right fore foot, and has a blemish in one eye. Any person giving information of said horse, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, or three dollars for either of them, and I brought home, ten dollars.

John Dawson, jr.
July 8th, 1805.

CASH

WILL be given for a large quantity of
2 Flax Seed,
delivered at the Old O' Will; where Linseed Oil may at all times be had for Cash.

John Bobb.
Lexington, July 8, 1805.

I WANT to hire, an experienced
COOK,
By the year.

R. BRADLEY.
Feb. 26, 1804

Thirty-Five Dollars Reward.
LOST, on my return from the Ball at the Lodge the last evening, my
POCKET-BOOK;
containing only thirty-five dollars, in small notes of the Eastern Banks; one of twenty, the Branch Bank of Virginia at Fredericksburgh, and three fives of Alexandria. Also a number of valuable papers, which can benefit no one but myself.—The value of the papers, will induce me to bestow the thirty-five dollars, on any person who will be kind enough to return it to the owner, at Travellers' Hall.

Nat. Smith.

WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
MAY take notice, that some time ago, I advertised for all persons who had any demands against General Simon Kenton, to come forward to the subscriber with their demands, that measures might be taken for the adjustment and discharge; the said Kenton at that time intended going to Louisiana, but on account of his bad state of health, has declined going for this season. I therefore give a further notice, that all those who do not come forward with their demands to me, on or before the first day of September next, either in person, or by their agent, legally authorized; need not come to me after that time—I also request that if any person has any demands against me, as the said Kenton's trustee, or otherwise, that they may bring them forward, on or before the said first day of September, as I shall on the second day of September next, re-convey to the said Simon Kenton, all the property of his that is in my hands, or in any wife under my direction.

John Kenton.
W6
Mason County, 21 June, 1805.

MADNESS.
An effectual remedy on the human body, for that dreadful malady the bite of mad animals—it being the remedy that Dr. Stoy of Lebanon, of Pennsylvania, has effected so many cures with.—A number of persons have been cured by Dr. Stoy and myself, that had violent symptoms of the hydrophobia, from one 'til two days raging. The cure can be effected as long as the constituent part of the blood is not separated; which will happen sooner or later, according to the state of body, or the effect of the bite. I would advise every person to make application as soon as the person has received the infection. No trust can be expected for the above.

Michael Schaag.
Lexington, March 18th, 1805.

N. B. The various Printers in the Western States are requested to give the above a place a few times their respective papers.

DR. SCHAG wishes to instruct a Pupil or two, to practice Medicine and Surgery.

All persons indebted to M. SCHAG for medical services, are requested to settle and discharge their respective balances, as no longer indulgence can be given. It is to be hoped that no compulsive measures will be necessary.

TWO APPRENTICES

To the Tobaccoist's business, wanted immediately, by
Godfrey Bender,
High Street, Lexington.
Who has for sale a quantity of Manufactured Chewing TOBACCO, and SEGARS;
Also—Rappee, French Rappee, & Scotch SNUFF, of superior quality
tf
MARCH 6, 1805.

Eagle Tavern.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in that large, commodious building, on Main street, lately occupied by the Bank, and nearly opposite the Court house, in the town of Lexington, where he is prepared to accommodate travellers, and others who may be so obliging as to call on him, in the best manner. He is constantly supplied with the most genuine liquors of different kinds; his bedding is extensive, and attended to with care, and from the size of his stable, he is in hopes to render it as commodious as any in the State; and as he will always keep on hand a large quantity of hay, oats, and corn, together with a good offer, he flatters himself, that he will be enabled to accommodate his visitors in every manner that may suit their convenience.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE.
Lexington, April 20, 1805.

A STAGE COACH, COACHEE & CHARIOT.

WILL be constantly kept for hire, at the Travellers' Hall. Parties may engage the above carriages, with good horses and careful drivers, upon the shortest notice, by application to

ROBERT BRADLEY
Lexington, June 28, 1805.

B. Good SADDLE HORSES or hire.

R. B.
Kentucky or New-Orleans Boats.

WANTED—One MAN, who understands the building of New-Orleans Boats, to bring down Coal.—FOUR BLACK ME.

Two men who understand the whip law, whom generous wages will be given per month. For terms, apply to John Kiefer, sign of the White Horse, opposite the market, Lexington.

Or, Proposals will be received at said place, to build boats to bring down coal, at a certain sum, as per agreement, per boat.—Apply at said John Kiefer's, as above.

JOHNSON'S POEMS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

ROBBERY.

A Reward of one Hundred Dollars
WILL be given for securing in any jail, either of the villains who robbed me on Thursday, the 13th inst. about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, within 50 yards of the forks of the roads, leading from Christians, one to Lexington, the other to Georgetown. One of them was a tall rawboned man, of a dark complexion, very large feet, and ankle bones, about 35 years of age; had on a pair of striped cotton overalls, and a country linen shirt, very dirty; he was armed with a pistol—the other was a man about 5 feet 6 inches high, pale face, well made—I could not see him very well, as he stood behind me—he had on a pair of overalls and shirt of country linen, also very dirty; appeared to be young; was armed with a stick and knife. They took from me 15 Gold Eagles, and 350 Dollars in Bank Notes, which are all endorsed with my name on the back of each note. I remember only a part of the notes: there were 4 notes of 500 dollars each, of the Bank of Philadelphia, and one 50 Dollar note of the Branch Bank of Charleston, endorsed by Adam Gilchrist—the others were all 100 Dollar notes, on various banks. The reward as above will be paid by the subscriber, living in Augusta, Bracken county.

THOMAS NELSON.
June 14th, 1805.
N. B. I am very much indebted to 'quire M'Millin, and the inhabitants of Harrison County in the neighborhood of the place, for their vigilance in striving to detect the villains.—The last tracks which were discovered of them, were going towards Paris.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Mason Circuit Court, set.
May Term, 1805.

Thomas Bodley } Complainants,
and James Hughes }

John P. Duvall's } Defendants
Heirs & representatives }

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Lewis Duvall, Jesse Weathering, and Betsey his wife, and John Brown and Nancy his wife, having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth. On the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next September term, and answer the complainants bill, or that the same shall be taken as confessed; and that a copy of this order be published in some authorized paper, for two months successively.

A Copy. Test
JOSEPH BRIGGS, D. Clk.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office Lexington, K. July 1st 1805, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post-Office, as dead Letters.

A
Danl. Antony Rev. Robt. Arm-
Geo. Adams } Strong }
Dr. M. Q. Ashby Thos. Adams }
Thos. Anderson Haa T. Avery }
Peter Arnold Raus Alley Esq.

B
Hez. Bradley John Brown 2
Richd. Brant Vincent Boggs
Edm. Bullock Sam. Blair Esq.
Wm. Butts } Alja Bube
Robt. Burnett Rev. Mr. Baxter
Josiah Baker James Bolton
Wm. Bohannon Jacob C. Butler
Robert Boggs Abner Bean
Samuel Biles Tice Blackell
Walter Brahear Peter Breton

C
Wm. T. Banton James Barrett
James Bullock Fraky Bell
Joshua Brown Daniel Bartlet
Peter Baum John Byley
David Bell Charles Buck Jr.
Margaret Blythe John Batlet

D
Thos. Cheimer 8 Mrs. Collogon
John Craig Sen. William Cochran
Wm. Campbell Charles M. Cary
Charles H. Carroll Newbot Crockett
Pag. Coleman John Cramer
John Crozer John Clofe
Rob. Cartarphen 2 John M. Cooper
Amble Camp Abm. Callertine
Joseph Carrico Samuel Clay
Will. Chapman Joseph Copinger
W. Cunningham Clark of the C.
Betty Combo C. L.

E
D. Tufour David Dickson
Thos. C. Davis 2 William Deniston
Thos. Dickenson Betsey Dunn
Henry Davis Nancy Dicky
Benn. Davis 2

F
Joseph Favina 2 Thomas Elder
John Edmiston Ann Easthom
William Elder Cornelius Emmon

G
Hugh Fulton Esq. William Fletcher
Henry Frye John Florea
Jacob Fihback James Frazor
Simon Frost Abram Fouch
John Fisher John Finley
G. R. C. Floyd 2 John Firk

H
John Gardner Elija Groom
Frances S. Gains Elija Greer
Isaac Griffith Robert Griffith
George Gray Benj. F. Gore 2
H. Gausley John Gorham
Benj. Graves Bul Green

I
Violet Hughes Jacob Huffard

John Hall
Eliz. Hawkins
William Haws
Peter Higby
Charles Hedges
James Hamilton
Rich. Hightower
William Halley
Mary Henry
Warner Hankins
Wm. Hoskins 2
Benj. Hardulty
George Hugart
Rob. Henderfon
William Hart
James Harris
Joseph Hughs

Jon Huckstep 2
James Hayle
Archibald Harris
John Hlay
Peter Hinkle
John Hopkins
Wm. Hampton
John Huddon
Peter Hinkle Esq.
Benj. Holtzebaw
Azariah Higgings
Israel Hinds
Thomas Hughes
Natr. Harris
H. Hieronimus
Thomas Hicky

J
John G. Johnson James Junson
Richard Jones Samuel Jackson
Capt. J. Jouette 2 John Johnston
John Jones William Joice 2
Thomas Johnston William J. Johnston
James Johnson George Jones
William Johnson Robert Johnson
Jenny Jackson Peter Johnston

K
Mary Kelly Henry King
Michael Kinnear Adam Kirn
John Kennedy John Klecker
L
Robert Looney Joseph Latta
James Lindley Zibulon Lewis
Nicholas Lewis Shadrah Lewis
Joel R. Lyle Hezakia Lyon
Francis W. Lea John Lewmen
Rotham Luttrell Peter Lash
Robert G. Lane Joseph Lees
William Lemmen George Lamer

M
John Murphy Elija M'Clanahan
John M'Call Kitty Milton
Maria M. M'Calla Saml. Machefny
John M'Ivern 3 Alex. Machon
Elija M'Clanahan Wm. M'Cluney
William Maffie Wm. Moore 3
John B. Miller Arch. M'Gulloch
James Marrs Miles M'Cowan
James Maddhews Hiram Mitchell 2
John Mills Benj. Moor
William Monter John Murphy
Jacob M'Conathe John Medcalf
John Machesy Danl. M'Iroy
William Marton Barlet Moore 2
John B. Moor John Machefnay
John M'Intire John M'Gee
John Martin David M'Kee
James M'Dover Eliz. M'Clery
Wm. Mardhouse

N
Dr. Ruff Nutt James Norvill
Wm. Nale Charles Nourle
Pleasant Nicholls
O
Gex Obonsier
Levi Duncan
Wm. Pringle Pres. de la Chambre
James Power Wm. Porkins
Edw. B. Pearson John Price
Peter Pollock Wm. Price
John Parrish Mrs. Hannah Parks
Gilbert Parker Robt. & Rod. Perry
Danl. M. C. Payne Wm. Porterion
Walter Preston Wm. Plant

P
Roger Quarles
Q
Jenny Rogers George Robinson
Phile. Rouzer 2 Levi Rolins
Isaac Rice Andw. Rofs 2
Robt. Ruffell Ant. M. Rollins
Adam Richey P. D. Roberts
Jos. Rogers Solomon Rankin
Rev. Saml. Ramsey Colman Rcys
Marquis Richardson James Robinson
John Ralands

R
Robt. Sanders Edmon Singleton
Vm. Smith John Shannon
Robt. Steel W. M. Sutherland
Susannah Schawg Daniel Stout
John Simpson John Shock
David Stout Greenbury Spires
Robt. or Sam. Scott Robt. Scott 2
Charnock S. H. Robt. Stamper
Genl. John South John Sprinkel
Will. Scott (fuller) Paul J. Swaine
Jeremiah Shrophire Sister Susannah
Simon Sawyers John Short
Hefekiah Smith John Sutton
Caleb Squiers David Sutton
Rev. Robt. Stubbs John Stephens

S
Robt. Tompkins Levy Todd
Wm. Thompion 3 Joseph Thompson
Allen Trimble Eli Thomas
Starling Turner Gabriel Tomkins
V
Juagn. Vexxen Geo. Vanlandanhan
L. Valcour

W
Robt. Wilson 2 Vincent Wren
Saml. Wright Peter Wilcor
Jas. Williams John Wilderfefs
Peter Wiser Elija Williamson
James Wilson Israel Wright
Mr. Weaver (baker) Jacob Winter
Saml. Williamson Catharine Walker
Phillip Wagner Jeremiah Worham
W. Burk Wheatley Henry Watts
James Webb Esq. Fredk. Watt
Ammi Williams John Williamson
Geo. Wilton Fras. Walker

Y
Nicholas Young Isaac Yarnell
JNO. JORDAN Jr. P. M.
TAKEN up by James Beaty,
Not County, Miller's Rn.
A BAY MARE,
supposed to be ab- to years old, about 14
hands high, and perceivable, a small star
in the forehead: appraised to thirty dollars.
John H. Miller, J. P.
April 28th, 1805.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on
Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road
crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe;
this tract contains about three hundred
acres of rich bottom, the remainder is
well timbered; basen it a good mill
seat, and is an excellent stand for a
public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover
Lick creek, a branch of the East fork o
the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good
neighborhood, about three miles from
Dunhams-Town, seven from Williams-
burg, and eleven to twelve from the O-
hio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush
creek, a few miles from New Market,
N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek,
Kentucky, part of two tracts, contain-
ing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented
for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky,
part of a tract of eight thousand acres,
surveyed and patented for Richard Chin-
nevorh.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Ken-
tucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and
patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky,
surveyed and patented for Moody and
M'Millin.

1000 acres Military and, on the wa-
ters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentuck-
y, about four miles from Louisville, 40
acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Ken-
tucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn,
about six miles from Frankfort; on that
tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in
the town of Paris, on Main Street, nua
adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot
in this place.

The above described property will be
sold low for Cash, Home and Toa-
acco, or on giving bond with good secu-
rity, a considerable credit may be had.
For further particulars enquire of An-
drew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or
to the subscriber.)

JOHN JORDAN Jun.
Lexington Kentucky, }
January 13, 1805.

NOW OPENING BY

Charles Wilkins,

the Brick House opposite the Court House,
lately occupied by Meliss. Parker and Gray,
an extensive Assortment of

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Queens'
Ware, Groceries, Crowley Steel, &
Dorsey's best Iron;

Which will be sold cheap for Cash
or HEMP.

Lexington, 3d May, 1804.

Four or five Journeymen
Rope-Makers wanted. None need
apply but good workmen.

Bourbon Circuit, May Term, 1805.

Augustine Eastin, } Compt.
AGAINST, }
Patty Watking, & } Defs.
Jane Watkins, heirs }
of Thomas Watkins }
deceased.
In Chancery.

THE Defendants, not having entered
their appearance herein agreeably to the act
in assembly, and rules of this court, and it
appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that
they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth,
on the motion of the Complainant
by his counsel, it is ordered, that they do ap-
pear here on the third day of the next August
term, and answer the Complainant's Bill.
That a copy of this order be forthwith in-
serted for eight weeks successively, in some one
of the newspapers of this State.

A Copy Att.
Tho. Arnold, C. B. C. C.

Speculator,

WILL stand this season, which has
commenced, and will end the
10th August next, at my farm in Clarke
county, on the road leading from Lex-
ington to Winchester, and may cover
mark at twenty-four dollars the lease, in
which may be discharged by twenty dol-
lars if paid by the 10th August next;
fort dollars to insure a mare, with foal,
to be returned if such should not be the
case; if the mare remains the property of
theperson who put her to the horse,
and dollars the single leap, to be paid
before the horse covers the mare, and
on dollar; to the groom in every in-
stace; and should, such mares not stand,
they may go by the season. Any per-
son putting fever mares, may have one
gratis. Mares from a distance half
have good pasture and well fed with
corn, and fated three weeks gratis.
The nearest attention shall be paid, but
it is useless to infer Speculators Pe-
dree and performance, as they are well
known, and may be seen at the subscri-
bes house.

HUBBARD TAYLOR.
CKe county, March 3, 1805.

WILSON'S

Grammar,

For Sale at this Office.